

# Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland Site Specific Fact Sheets

## BARANYONWA DERE / GIO



This fact sheet is part of a series prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It provides the observations and results from one of the individual sites studied in detail, plus the specific risk reduction measures for follow-up action.

This fact sheet should be read in conjunction with the main assessment report available at: www.unep.org/nigeria.



### Site fact sheet

See Guide to content and terminology on last page.

#### I - Site Description OBIO/AKPOR Site Name BARANYONWA DERE / GIO AYAMA AKPAJQ OYIGBO qc\_010-004 Site Number TAI I GA EBUBU TEKA-SOGHO TAI Main community DERE SIME KP TE KOROKORO JOR-SOGHO Surrounding communities DERE OGU . GIO • KPORGHOR DEKEN **DERE GIO** LUEGBO-BEERI WAKAMA • OKRIKA Investigated area (ha) 6.00 BERA BOLO BERE OGU/BOLO SPDC Pipeline ROW Category KIBANI Eastings (WGS 84, Zone 32N) 305939 KAPNOR T Northings (WGS 84, Zone 32N) 519320 LGA boundaries ANDONI Oil Pipe in operation

# Recommendations for risk reduction

- Communities should be informed in community meetings about health and safety precautions.
- A community based security and surveillance system should be put in place so that there is voluntary compliance with the restrictions which are needed to protect public health.
- The impacted area should be demarcated and appropriate signage put in place to indicate that the site is impacted.
- Highly contaminated core areas should be fenced and guarded until emergency cleanup measures have been carried out.
- Floating oil on the surface, if any, should be collected and treated off site.
- The site should be remodelled to prevent run off from the contaminated area into the downstream swamps.
- Runoff from the area should be monitored and if necessary collected and treated while the cleanup plan is developed and implemented.
- Additional soil sampling along with trial pits should be done at the contaminated site to delineate the site to be excavated for clean up.
- A detailed plan should be prepared for clean up of the contaminated soil and risk reduction at site.
- A system of ground water monitoring wells should be installed to act as early warning for communities which are not yet impacted by ground water contamination.
- While undertaking the clean up, management of excavation water should be handled properly to ensure that no pollutants are emitted into the environment without control.

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II - Oilfield Infrastructure Type						
Wells	No					
Flowstations	No					
Manifolds	No					
Flaresites	No					
Oil pipeline in operation	28" RUMUEKPE TO BOMU TRUNKLINE					
	20" RUMUEKPE MF to BOMU MF TRUNKLINE(ABANDONED)					
NNPC crude line	24" NNPC BONNY - P.H. REFINERY TRUNKLINE					
NNPC product line	No					
	III - Spill History					
Spills reported by SPDC	Incident Number	Incident Date				
	2004_00220	20040906				
	2007_00215	20070619				
	530900					
Spill reported by community	Yes					
	IV - Data Screenir	ng				
Assessment criteria						
Soil contamination Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 5000 mg/kg; target value 50 mg/kg)						
Groundwater contamination Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 600 μg/l; target value 50 μg/l)						
Sediment contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 5000 mg/kg; target value 50 mg/kg)					
Drinking water contamination	WHO guidelines (benzene: 10 μg/l)					
	Nigerian drinking water standards (mineral oils:	3 µg/l)				
Number of soil samples		21				
Deepest investigation (m)		5				
Maximum soil TPH (mg/kg)		36,200.000				
Number of soil measurements greater than EGASPIN intervention value		4				
Deepest sample greater than EGASPIN (m)		4				
Number of soil measurements below 1m		16				
Number of soil measurements be	elow 1m greater than EGASPIN intervention value	2				
Number of ground water samples		2				
Maximum groundwater TPH (μg/l)		543				
Number of groundwater measure	ments greater than EGASPIN intervention value	0				
Number of community well samp	les	0				
Presence of hydrocarbons in con		Not applicable				
Number of CL sediment samples		0				
Transor of CE obtained to diriptoo						

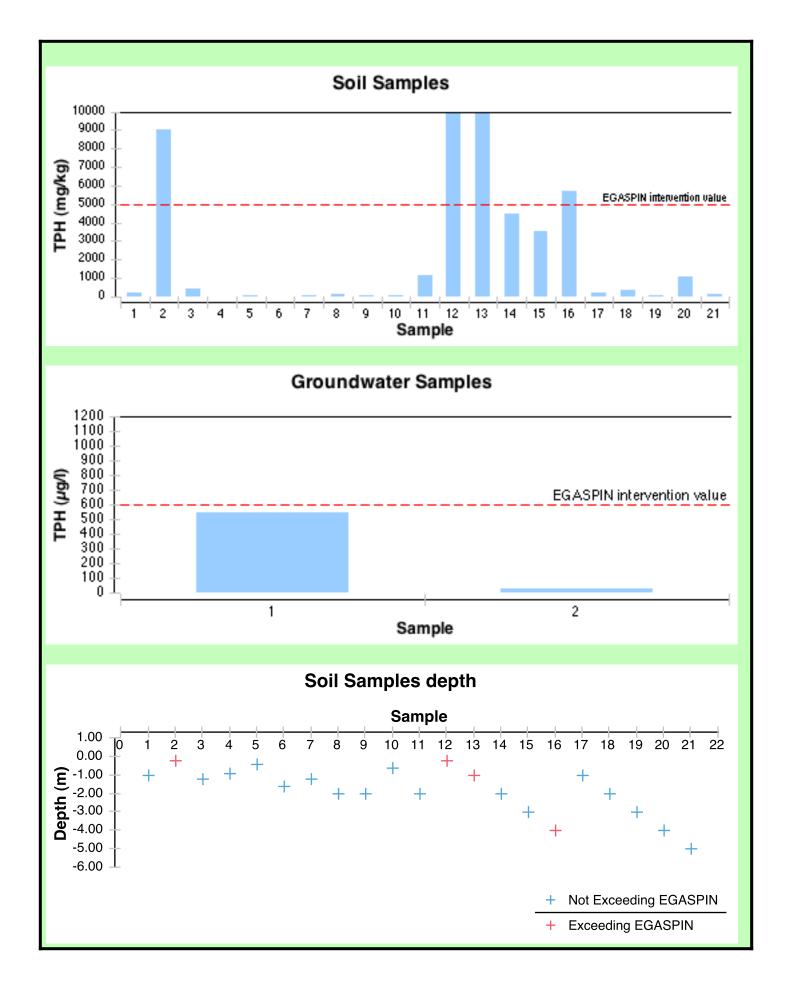
Not applicable

Not applicable

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Maximum CL sediment TPH (mg/kg)

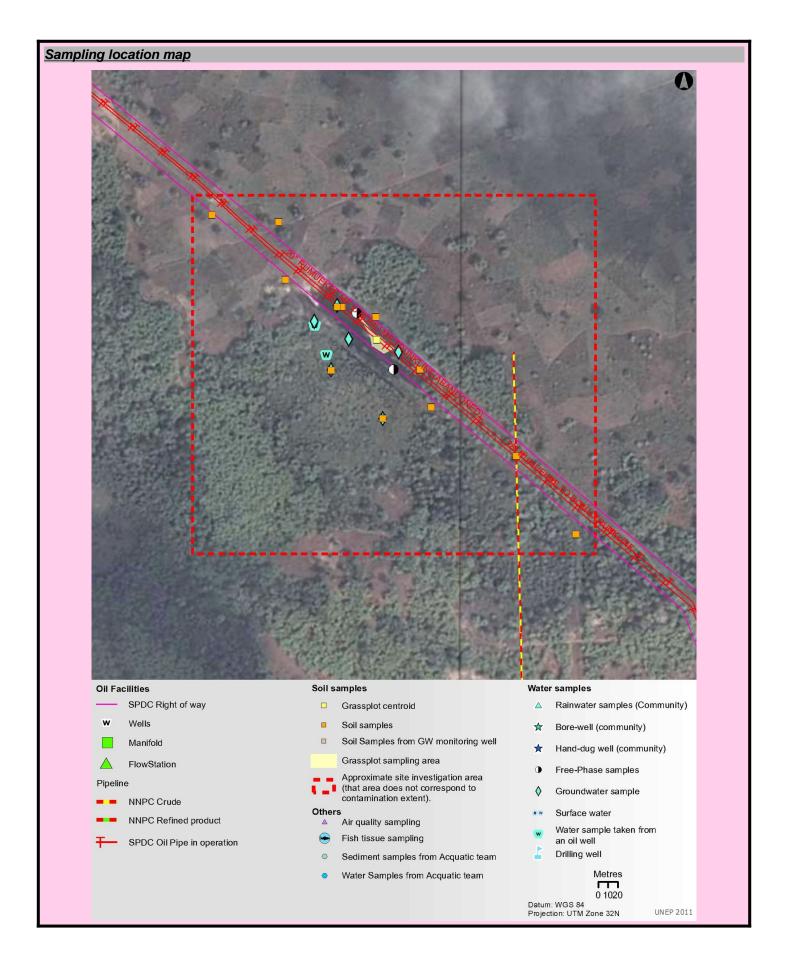
Number of CL sediment measurements greater than EGASPIN intervention value Presence of hydrocarbons in sediment above EGASPIN intervention value



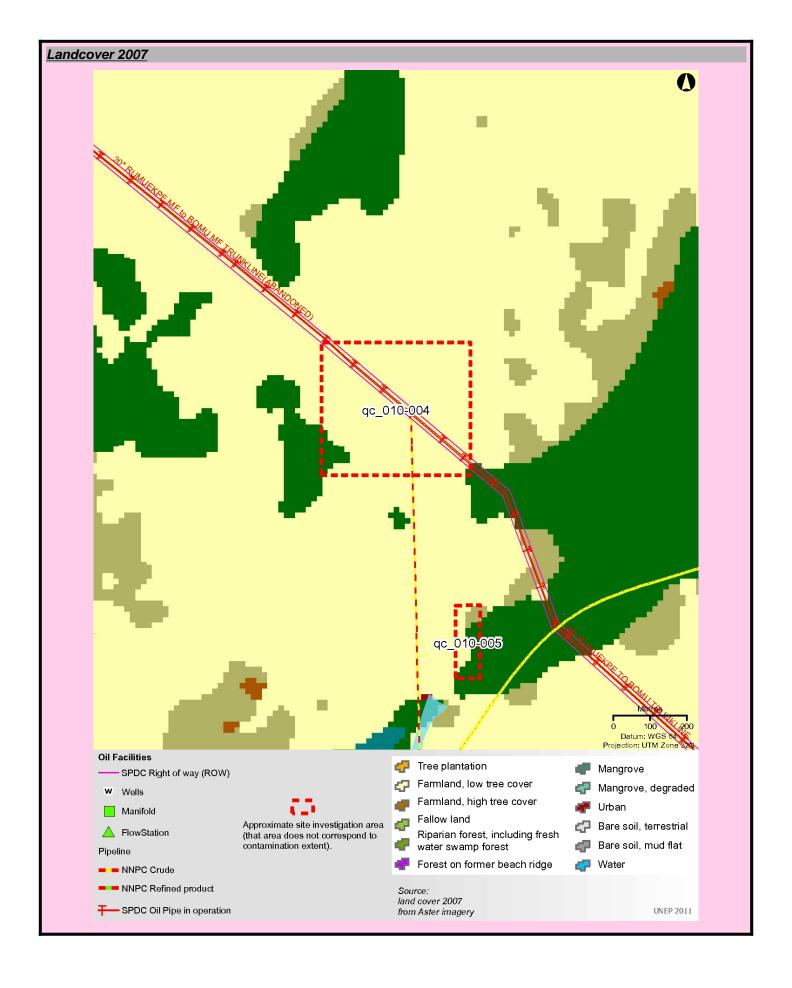
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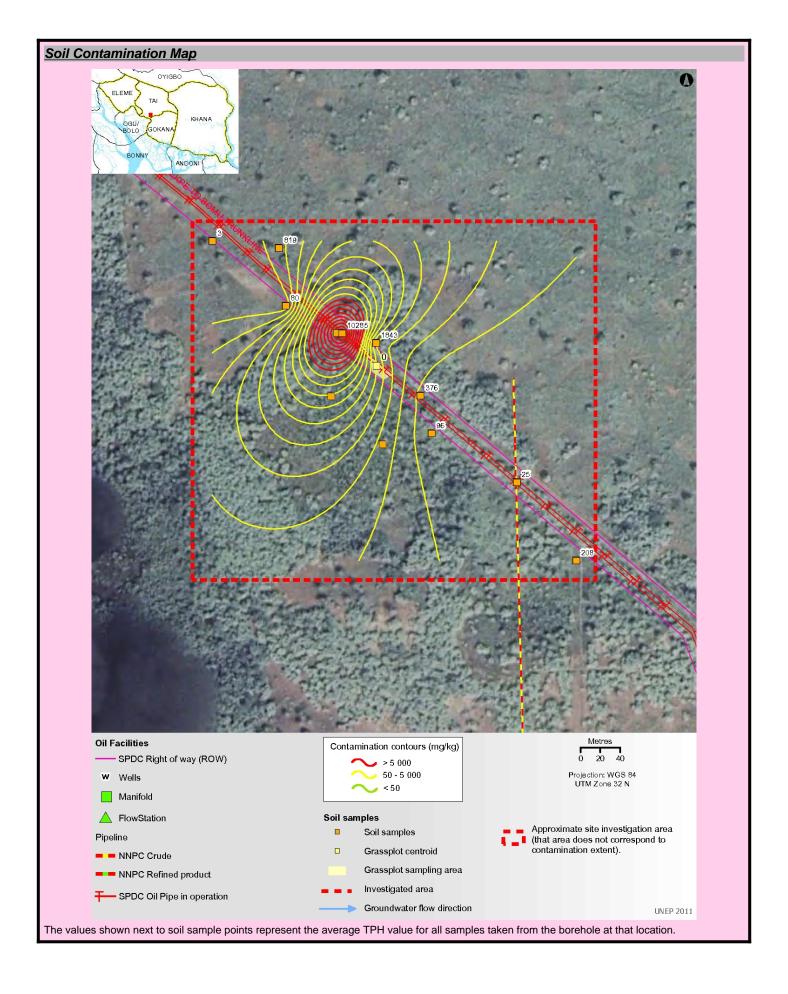
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VII - Sample List						
sample list						
Sample Identifier	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (mg/kg)	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing		
2008751	208.000	1.00	306122	519159		
2008777	48.900	1.20	305829	519416		
2008970	13.400	1.60	306062	519238		
2009198	3.240	0.90	305755	519481		
2009230	413.000	1.20	305920	519378		
2009280	127.000	2.00	305829	519416		
2009323	60.900	0.40	306062	519238		
2009372	8,990.000	0.20	305920	519378		
2009457	94.600	0.60	305822	519474		
2009520	95.900	2.00	305976	519287		
2087406	1,130.000	2.00	305822	519474		
2574981	356.000	2.00	305965	519325		
2575014	1,070.000	4.00	305965	519325		
2575036	246.000	1.00	305965	519325		
2575057	124.000	5.00	305965	519325		
2575073	83.900	3.00	305965	519325		
2575110	5,730.000	4.00	305886	519388		
2575155	25,200.000	1.00	305886	519388		
2575164	3,560.000	3.00	305886	519388		
2575169	36,200.000	0.20	305886	519388		
2575180	4,450.000	2.00	305886	519388		
ndwater sample li	<u>st</u>					
Sample Identifier	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (µg/l)	Easting		Northing		
2575276	24	305893		519356		
2576156	543	305858		519374		

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### **Guide To Content**

#### Guide to content

The Site Fact Sheets present more detailed data from UNEP's environmental assessment of Ogoniland on a site-by-site basis. Note that all data is based on the analysis of samples taken during the fieldwork period. The period of most intensive fieldwork ran from April to December 2010. The final sampling visit was completed in January 2011.

Here is a guide to the terms and abbreviations used. Please refer to the Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland report for details of EGASPIN target and intervention values.

#### Terminology

Site number Reference number allocated by UNEP to identify a study site

Area (ha) Estimated surface area (in hectares) of a given study site

Well Oil well, also referred to as a production well

Fugro well installed by Fugro at UNEP's request to enable scientific

sampling and monitoring

Community well Wells belonging to communities which are used to collect water for

drinking and sanitation needs

Contamination contour Maps that display the geographical distribution of oil contamination

concentrations in an analyzed receptor

Flare site Indicates whether the burning of unwanted gas through a pipe (or flare)

takes place at a given site

Flow station Separation facilities (also called gathering centres) which separate

natural gas and water from crude oil extracted from production wells

Incident number Numbers as supplied from the SPDC oil spills database

Manifold An arrangement of piping or valves designed to control, distribute and

often monitor fluid flow

#### Abbreviations

BDL Below Detection Limit
CL Contaminated Land

EGASPIN Environmental Guidelines and Standards for Petroleum Industries in

Nigeria

GW groundwater

LGA Local Government Area mbgs metre/s below ground surface

NNPC Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation

SPDC Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria

TPH total petroleum hydrocarbons

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

#### **Explanatory Note**

- The recommendations given are for initial risk reduction. Final clean up would need significant additional site specific engineering as well as consultation work.
- 2. Spill reported by SPDC has the date format YYYYMMDD
- 3. Assessment is done based on a screening of the measured value against a Nigerian or international standard
- 4. In the soil sample maps, the highest value has been cut-off to 2 times the intervention value. This was done to visually express the excedences above intervention values. Actual values are given in the sample tables.

5. The values of soil contamination listed in the Soil Contamination Maps are average values of all samples taken at that sampling location

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